BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Bristol E.

V

SOC. BRIS. & GLOVCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECT.

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J. G. Hains Burland Esq
with the Albion's kind
regards

Harry Burland
given him by his Papa
May 7th 1854.

LAUS DEO.

Bristol Cathedral.

" Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place, where God is worshipped, hath *in regard of us* great virtue, force, and efficacy, for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion, and *in that respect* no doubt *bettereth* even our holiest and best actions in this kind. As therefore we every where exhort all men to worship God, even so for performance of this service by the people assembled, we think not any place *so good* as the church, neither any exhortation so fit as that of David, 'O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.' "—HOOKER.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL, FROM N.E.

A HISTORY

OF

Bristol Cathedral,

ITS

ANTIQUITIES AND MONUMENTS.

BY

PETER LEVERSAGE, ESQUIRE,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

SI QUID NOVISTI RECTIUS ISTIS,
CANDIDUS IMPERTI; SI NON, HIS UTERE MECUM.
HOR. EPIS. LIB. I. 6.

CLIFTON:
JOHN BURBIDGE.
MDCCCLIII.

CLIFTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN BURBIDGE,
REGENT-PLACE.

PREFACE.

IN the following pages I have endeavoured to give a short history of Bristol Cathedral.

In my leisure hours, and for my own use and amusement, it was originally written; but as, at the present day, everything connected with Church Architecture has a peculiar interest, I have ventured to submit this little work to the public, trusting that the reader will view with a kindly eye the many faults and imperfections, which he will doubtless discover.

I have given an account, which I believe to be correct, of the subjects and shields of arms appearing in the windows and other parts of the Cathedral; and I have also added a short description of the various monuments.

The sketches from which the Tomb of Abbot Knowle and the View of the Cathedral have been engraved, are by Mrs. Leversage, and, to the kindness of Mr. John Burbidge, of Clifton, I am indebted for the drawings from which the illustrations of the two

Misereres, the Sculpture in the Spandrels of the arcade in the Elder Lady Chapel, Abbot Burton's Rebus, the Heraldic Letter, and the Arms of the Cathedral, have been cut.

In conclusion, I must offer my thanks for the assistance I have received from several gentlemen, who have kindly furnished me with information during my researches.

P. L.

Clifton, March 15th, 1853.

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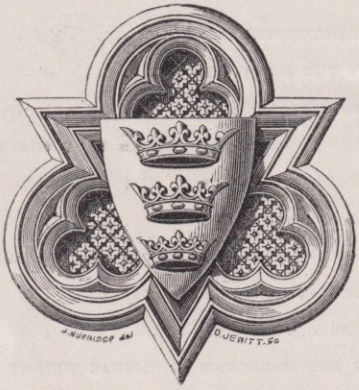

J. NURNIDGE del
O. JEWITT. Sc.

Bristol Cathedral

IS consecrated to the holy and undivided Trinity, and is the remains of a monastery dedicated to St. Augustine. It was also denominated the Monastery of the Black Regular Canons of the Order of St. Victor, mentioned by Leland (vol. v.), as "the black canons of St. Augustine without the city walls."*

The monastery was founded by Robert Fitzharding about 1142. He was supposed to be the eldest son of Harding, a son of one of the kings of Denmark, and the progenitor of the Berkeley family. We have not much positive information about this Harding. By some historians he is spoken of as a citizen of Bristol,

* So called because they were strictly bound to observe the rule of St. Austin, or Augustine, and black, from wearing a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it, and over all a black cloak and hood.

of great wealth, residing in Baldwin-street, and a merchant of great enterprise and success. The following history is given by Burke of Robert Fitzharding, the founder. "His father was one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and, that Robert obtained, by his fidelity to the Empress Maud and her son, Henry II., the lordship of Berkeley and Berkeley Hernesse, of which Roger de Berkeley, owner of Dursley, was then divested, for taking part with Stephen; and, that he entertained at Bristol, Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, with sixty of his retinue, at the time the Irish prince came into England, to solicit succours from Henry II."

The monastery being finished in 1148, was dedicated by Simon, bishop of Worcester, Robert, bishop of Exeter, Gilbert, bishop of St. Asaph, and Geoffry, bishop of Llandaff; and, shortly afterwards, Simon, bishop of Worcester, inducted six canons of the monastery of Wigmore, chosen by the said Robert, into his church and monastery.

Robert Fitzharding, after having enjoyed all the honours and pleasures of the world, became a canon of the monastery he had founded, and there died A.D. 1170, in the 75th year of his age.

In the early part of the fourteenth century it was thought necessary to rebuild this church, for reasons which we have not been able to ascertain; but, if we

may judge from the strength and general appearance of those parts of the early buildings which now remain, namely, the chapter house, vestibule, and the lower part of the archway in Upper College-green, we should say, certainly not from decay, which, by some writers, has been assigned as a cause for the re-construction.

The re-building was commenced by Abbot Knowle 1306, and was not finished until after 1363, when the fourth Maurice, Lord Berkeley, obtained a bull to raise contributions for its re-construction, and was also a large donor himself for the same purpose. This bull is given by Barrett in his History, page 255. It was granted by Pope Urban II, "giving forty days' pardon and release of penance enjoined to every one that should, in the church and monastery of St. Austin, (being then ruinous and to be repaired,) upon the festival days in the year, hear Mass, or say, kneeling, three Ave-Marias, or should give any vestment, ornament, gold, silver, books, chalices, or any aids of charity, to the repair of the said church, and whoever should pray there for the life and good estate of the noble Lord Maurice de Berkeley, and the noble Elizabeth, his wife, and their children, or for any being in purgatory, should be released forty days of the penance enjoined them." To make this more infallible the seals of four cardinals were annexed. We read that to the family of Berkeley was this monastery indebted for its

liberal endowments, as well as for its first foundation and erection, in short, this noble family were such contributors to the various monasteries, and endowed them with so many benefices, that they had but one benefice left to which they could present a chaplain, namely, Sutton Bonnington, in Nottinghamshire, and that, during the reign of Queen Anne, was, by Act of Parliament, exchanged for the vicarage of Berkeley, near the castle.

In addition to the benefactions of this family to the monastery, many kings and nobles favored it with grants and confirmations, amongst whom we may name Henry II., when Duke of Normandy and Anjou, Ralph, Earl of Chester, Mabile, Countess of Gloucester, mother of Earl William and also Earl William of Gloucester.—*Barrett*, pp. 257, 258.

Chapter House and Vestibule.

Built (1142 / 1148) — Abbot Richard.

THE Chapter Room (so called because a chapter from the rules of the order was daily read therein to the assembled monks,) is the oldest part of the cathedral, and is certainly a portion of Fitzharding's building. It is a splendid Norman apartment and the ornaments characteristic of that style of architecture, namely, the cable and the chevron, or zig-zag, and other mouldings appear on the arches of the arcades round the walls and on the groining ribs of the vaulting. Three stained glass windows in the eastern wall admit a subdued light over the apartment, which adds greatly to the effect and beauty of this venerable and splendid building.

The two Norman windows at the west end have only been reopened and glazed within the last few years.

They were built up, but, showing their Purbeck marble shafts and the original iron stanchions, which were placed on the outside for protection.*

In the early part of the last century the floor of this room was raised and several large *modern* sash windows were put in, some remains of which are still traceable in the southern wall, but we are happy to say that these windows and the floor were removed in 1831, and the apartment was then restored much as we see it at present.

The following Latin inscription, which has also disappeared, was placed over the door, to commemorate the modern alteration.

"Capitularis hæc domus reparata et ornata fuit, A.D. 1713, Honorabili et Reverendo Roberto Booth, S.T.P., decano, Jacobo Harcourt, S.T.B., vice-decano, Hugone Waterman, A.M., Thesaurio."—*Britton's Bris. Cath.*, p. 53.

The vestibule to the Chapter Room is also in the same style of architecture, and here we find the pointed arch. Of this most important feature in architecture neither has the date nor the origin been satisfactorily ascertained, but it seems to have made its appearance in England early in the twelfth century.

When lowering the floor of the Chapter Room in

* For this restoration we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Hunt, the present sub-sacrist.

1831, twelve stone coffins were discovered, which were supposed to contain the remains of as many abbots. Nothing, however, was found to throw any light upon the subject; for the coffins had, at some former time, been disturbed; they were not lying in the usual way, east and west, and the lead in which each body was wrapped, had been opened, so that neither ring, chalice, or anything that could mark the rank or position of the deceased, was found. Lying upon one of these coffins, and serving as its lid, was the antique sculpture, now preserved in the canons' vestry.

Archway, Lower College Green.

Built {1142 / 1148} Richard being Abbot.

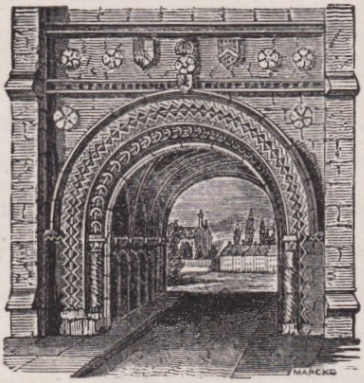
THERE is another archway in Lower College-green remaining, which, doubtless, is part of Fitzharding's structure, and is supposed to have been the entrance to the residence of the abbot, and afterwards was the entrance to the palace of the bishop. The arms of the Berkeleys and Abbot Newland, which were, argent, three nails or, piercing a human heart, vulned proper, are over this arch, those of the latter are also over the interior doorway.

At the west end of the southern transept a Norman buttress remains from which we may infer that the old church did not extend further in that direction. Also in the staircase leading from the northern aisle to the tower are some corbel heads; these, together with the two western pillars, which support the arch of the tower, are clearly remains of the original Norman church, the decorated work on them being of a more recent date.

King Henry the Second did not succeed to the crown till 1154, there must be some error in this inscription or in the former date, unless indeed Henry joined Fitzharding in the foundation before he came to the throne, or unless it applies to the time of converting the priory into an abbey; which change, according to Tanner, in his Notitia Monastica, took place at the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second."

"The letters of the inscription appear also to be of the same age as the upper part of the gateway, *i.e.*, the reign of the seventh Henry."

The following little woodcut represents the northern side of this archway.



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The Elder Lady Chapel.

Built {1216 / 1234} Abbot David.

THE Chapel of the Elder Lady, (so called, to distinguish it from a more modern one dedicated to Our Lady, at the east end of the south aisle,) in point of antiquity next claims our notice. This structure is in the early English style, and is supposed to have been built sometime between 1216 and 1234, during which period Abbot David presided over the monastery. It is on the north side of the cathedral. The windows, with their detached columns, and the vaulting of the roof, evidence the building to be of this period. The sculpture on the spandrils of the lower arches of this chapel are very curious, one representing a ram with a violin accompanying an ape who is leading on the Pandæan pipes, a second, St. Michael and the Dragon and a fox running away with a goose, a third, a goat returning from hunting, blowing the horn, with a hare slung

across his back, of which illustrations appear in other parts of this work. This chapel is separated from the northern transept by a pointed arch, (over which is the only perfect window in the perpendicular style to be found in the cathedral,) and communicates with the church by two open arches, in the most eastern of which stands an altar tomb of Maurice, Lord Berkeley. On it are the following inscriptions;—

This Tomb was erected
To the Memory of
Maurice Lord Berkeley,
Ninth Baron
of Berkeley Castle,
who died
The 8th Day of June,
1368.

Also of
The Lady Margaret,
his Mother,
Daughter of Roger Mortimer,
Earl of March,
and Wife
of Thomas Lord Berkeley,
She died 5th of May,
1337.

On the west side of the arch which contains the tomb is a marble slab, with the following inscription:—

The Monument
of
ROBERT FITZHARDING,
Lord of Berkeley,
Descended from the Kings of Denmark; and
Eva, his Wife,
By whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters:
Maurice, his eldest Son,
Was the First of the Family that took the
Name of Berkeley.

This Robert Fitzharding laid the Foundation of this
Church and Monastery of St. Augustine,
in the Year 1140, the Fifth of King Stephen;
Dedicated and Endowed it in 1148.
He died in the Year 1170, in the Seventeenth of
King Henry the Second.

This Monument was repaired, A.D. 1742.

From the said Robert Fitzharding, Lord of Berkeley,
Augustus, the present Earl,
is Two-and-Twentieth in Descent.

From the above it might be supposed that the tomb was that of Robert Fitzharding, but such does not appear to be the fact. Both Mr. Britton and Mr. Pryce, in their works on this cathedral, attribute the tomb to the third Maurice, Lord Berkeley, but differ as to dates; the former considering the date on the tomb of the death of the Lord as correct, the latter stating his death to have taken place in May, 1326, in which opinion he is confirmed by Burke, in his

Peerage. Willis, in his Survey of Cathedrals, vol. i., p. 768, says, "the founder was interred at the entrance of the choir, but a flat stone, which formerly indicated the spot, has been removed, and is now nearly covered by the dean and prebendaries' seats."

On the tomb are recumbent figures of a male and female, on the sides are canopied niches and buttresses, not very much defaced. The male figure is in armour, and on the surcoat are the arms of the Berkeleys; the head rests on a mitre, and at the feet is a lion. The female figure is in a long robe, the head on a cushion supported by angels, and at the feet are dogs.

Abbot David was buried at the foot of the steps leading into the Elder Lady Chapel under a marble slab against the north wall, on which are a skull and cross fleury.

SPANDRILS IN S. WALL OF ELDER LADY CHAPEL.

Choir, Antichoir, Aisles, Chancel, Vestry, and Vestibule.

Built { 1306 / 1363 }

Abbots { Knowle / Snow / Asly / Cook }

TO Abbot Knowle, who was over the monastery in 1306, may be attributed the commencement of the choir, antichoir, aisles, chancel, vestry, and its vestibule, which are all in the decorated style, which style, in the reign of the third Edward, the period when the parts of the cathedral we are now considering were finished, attained a degree of perfection unequalled by preceding or subsequent ages. From the centre of the choir to the termination of the antichoir, in the quadrangular spaces formed by the ribs of the groining, in the crown of the vault, are cusps, the same parts eastward being without them. It is clear Knowle did not live to complete his design;

Altar Screen, Lower Part.

Constructed { 1306 / 1363 }

Abbots { Knowle / Snow / Asly / Cook }

OF the Altar Screen, the lower part only is considered to have been erected between the above periods; the two outside recesses, with the shields of arms and corbel heads above, now appearing as they were originally constructed. The central recess is quite modern, and, for the following account of it we are indebted to an eye witness. When the Corinthian wooden reredos, which so disfigured the church, was removed in 1839, contrary to all expectation, no central recess was found. The surface of the wall behind it was rough, showing clearly that an altar screen, very different to the modern one, had once existed. On excavating the central recess a low pointed doorway was discovered, evidently

communicating from the exterior, but of this no trace outside now remains. The arch and the niches on either side, with the corbel heads and shields of arms above it, date from this restoration. It is conjectured that the corbel heads over the northern and southern recesses, are intended to represent the 1st and 2nd Edwards, one of the Berkeleys, and De Clare.

The East Window.

Restored 1847, John Lamb, D.D., being Dean.

THE East Window, which was restored in November, 1847, by Mr. Bell, now forms a complete Jesse window. In the tracery of the head of the window are seventeen shields of arms; the upper part of the centre light contains the Crucifixion, on the right the Virgin, on the left St. John; below, the figures of Jesse and the Virgin and Child occupy the centre light; Kings Ahaz, Hezekiah, David, and Solomon, with Twelve Prophets, comprise the lower ranges. The following arrangement will enable the visiter to make out the various portions of this window.

Edward
the 3rd.

Berkeley of Stoke Gifford — Berkeley of Berkeley

De Spencer — Wylington

De Clare — Warren

De Bohun — Beauchamp

Berkeley of Coberley — De la Riviere

Fitzalan — Montacute

De la Mare — Bradestone — Basset of Uleigh — Beauchamp of Essex

St. John — Crucifixion — Virgin

Zechariah — Malachi — Habakkuk — Haggai — Hezekiah — Solomon — Jonah — Micah — Virgin and Child — Jesse — Ahaz — David — Isaiah — Jeremiah — Ezekiel — Daniel — Hosea — Amos

DWARD III.—Gules, three lions passant, gardant, in pale, or

BERKELEY OF BERKELEY. — Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattée, argent.

BERKELEY OF STOKE GIFFORD.—Gules, a chevron ermine, between ten crosses pattée argent.

DE CLARE.—Or, three chevronels gules.

WARREN.—Checquy. Or and azure.

DE SPENCER.—Quarterly argent and gules, the second and third fretty or, over all, a bend sable.

DE BOHUN*.—Azure. A bend argent cottised or, between six demi lions rampant, of the last.

BERKELEY OF COBERLEY.—Gules, a fess, between three martlets, argent

BRADESTONE.—Argent on a canton gules a rose or, barbed.

FITZALAN.—Gules, a lion rampant or.

BEAUCHAMP.—Gules, a fess, between six cross crosslets or.

WYLINGTON.—Gules, a saltire vaire

DE LA RIVIERE.—Azure, two bars dancette, or.

MONTACUTE.—Argent, three fusils gules, conjoined in fess.

BASSET OF ULEIGH.—Ermine, on a canton gules, a mullet pierced, or.

DE LA MARE†.—Gules, in the dexter quarter an eagle displayed, or.

BEAUCHAMP OF ESSEX.—Or, a lion rampant sable, crowned gules.

* These arms appear more correct in the south-chancel window, being there: Azure, a bend argent, cottised or, between six lions rampant, of the last.

† These arms are as they appear on De la Mare's tomb in the church of Minchin-Hampton, Gloucestershire, and in Lysons' Antiquities.

The windows on the south side of the chancel have recently been reconstructed, and present a very beautiful appearance.

Windows "coloured with the saints and martyrs of the cross, are too frequently regarded as extravagant and unnecessary ornaments; but surely—

> The storied windows richly dight,
> Casting a dim religious light,

Ought not to be deemed subjects of trifling importance; for they are valuable as means of imparting to the interior of a church, much of the peculiar holy and solemn aspect that may almost be considered as a test of the excellence of ecclesiastical architecture, which fails of its noblest object, if it does not impress the mind with those feelings of reverence and devotion that ought ever to be excited on entering a building devoted to the service and glory of God.*"

I will now describe the subjects in these windows, commencing with the eastern one. In the tracery of the head are six shields of arms, namely, those of "Beauchamp," "Bradestone," (both emblazoned in our description of the east window,) of "Poynings," which were Barry of six or and vert, over all a bend gules. Of the abbey, which were sable, three ducal crowns, in pale, or. It will be observed that the field in this coat is azure. Why thus tinctured I am unable to say. Mr.

* Introductory Remarks to Barr's Anglican Church Architecture.

Seyer, in his History of Bristol, vol. i., p. 292, mentions the same arms at the east end of the south aisle in the church of Wotton-under-Edge, and attributes them to the King of Denmark, from whom the Berkeleys descend; but, as we learn from Barrett, p. 251, that Robert, the founder, endowed the monastery amongst other churches, with that of Wotton, I consider the arms mentioned in Seyer, as those of the monastery. Mr. Lysons, also, in his Antiquities, emblazons these arms, and gives them to the monastery. I am unable to discover to whom the two other shields of arms in this part of the window belong, one is gules, a chevron, or; the other, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, a mullet or; 2nd and 3rd sable, a cross of the second, supposed to be those of Havenell, or Havell. Beneath these arms, in the upper compartment of the window, under canopied work of the decorated period, are the figures of St. Stephen, Virgin and Child, Anna, and St. James the Martyr; in the basement are four heads. In the transom tracery are two shields of arms; one being argent, on a chevron, or, three bucks' heads caboshed for Syrmington; the other, or, three eagles displayed sable, for Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, impaled with the coat last named.

In the lower range are two mitred abbots of the early part of the fourteenth century, between a knight templar and a knight hospitaller. The basement contains four shields of arms;—those of the Berkeleys of Stoke

Gifford, one with a label of three points, and those of Cobham of Sterborow, gules, on a chevron or, three estoiles, sable. In the heading of the other window are three shields of arms, viz., of Mortimer, Earl of March, which were Barry of six, or and azure on a chief azure between two cantons per bend or and the last, dexter and sinister, as many pallets gold, over all an inescutcheon argent. St. Loo, which were argent, a bend sable, over all a label of three points, gules, and gules a chevron or, unknown. In the upper compartment is the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, restored, with a few trifling exceptions, from the glass found in the window, to its original state. Beneath, in the basement, three similar heads to those in the further window. The lower range consists of an archbishop between two knights in armour with surcoats, the one on the left having his shield and surcoat charged with the arms of the Berkeleys, the other, on the right, having his surcoat uncharged and bearing a shield gules, a chevron, or, unknown. In the basement are the arms of De Bohun, Warren, and those of the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford, charged with a label of three points, azure. This, according to Sir N. H. Nicolas, was the most usual tincture for labels.

The shields of arms which appear in the basements of these windows, are on beautiful geometrical pannels. It is intended to replace the present windows on the north side of the chancel in a similar manner to those

I have just described, and, soon after Easter, it is expected they will be completed. In this place I think some mention should be made of Mr. Bell, of this city, the clever and talented artist under whose hands these windows have been restored; and when the frequenters of the cathedral call to mind, what formerly occupied the spaces between the mullions of them, and what certainly must have appeared to the casual observer to be only a mass of broken and dingy glass, and then learn that from such materials the present beautiful subjects have been chiefly, if not entirely, produced, I feel convinced they will join with me in awarding the greatest praise to the artist for the skill displayed in carrying out the various designs.

The chancel, choir, antechoir, and aisles of this cathedral are of equal height, which, according to Britton, p. 54, is not again to be found in any similar building in England, the design being both novel and original. The same author also mentions another peculiarity, which, he says, "manifests at once the science and fancy of the architect. To counteract the thrust of the vaulted roof of the choir, and, at the same time to give intricacy, variety, and picturesque effect to the aisles, the architect constructed a series of horizontal buttresses, or beams, across the aisles, supported by arches, and sustaining insulated ribs and vaulting."

Chapel of the Virgin.

Built { 1306 / 1363 }

Abbots { Knowle / Snow / Ash / Cook }

THE Chapel of the Virgin is now used as the vestry of the cathedral; it is in the decorated style, the windows being adorned with the ball flower and mouldings peculiar to that period. Under each of the eastern windows was an altar, the step or elevation of which is still to be seen, and each with its accompanying piscina. The arms of the Berkeleys, both with and without the crosses pattée, are over the door of the vestibule, and also on the soffit of the tomb, but on the latter without the crosses. According to Britton the crosses pattée were first used by the Berkeleys in their arms in the 9th Edw. I., when the 2nd Thomas succeeded to the barony; according to Barrett, by the 1st Thomas, Lord Berkeley.

The vestibule of this chapel is very richly ornamented. On the southern side are three ogee arches, having cusps, finials, crockets, and buttresses, between which are niches. Over the doorway is a niche, and in the north-east corner is also another niche. On the arch moulding of the entrance door to the vestry the "Cornua Ammonis" is sculptured, which is said to be the emblem of the Saxon saint, "Keyna." The following legend of this saint may not be without interest to my readers. Keyna was a British virgin who lived A.D. 490, and was a daughter of Braganus, a prince of one of the Welsh provinces. The hand of this lady was sought by many noble personages, but she was obdurate to all entreaties, having, by a vow, dedicated herself to celibacy, for which cause she was called by the Britons, Keyn-Wyryf, or Keyna the Virgin. Having formed the resolution to forsake her native country, to seek some lonely spot where she might indulge, in private, her religious contemplations, she crossed the Severn, and arrived at a woody and secluded place, supposed to be the modern Keynsham, named after Keyna, and requested permission of the prince of the country to serve her God there. Her application was granted, but, at the same time, she was informed that the place was infested with serpents to such an extent that neither man nor beast could dwell there. The virgin, nothing daunted, said that she firmly

trusted she should be able to rid the country of the venemous brood. By her prayers (so the legend runs,) all the snakes and vipers were converted into stones. In this manner the monkish enthusiasts accounted for the Cornua Ammonis. In a recess between the vestry and the southern aisle, the upper part of which is now walled up, is a tomb, upon which, on the vestry side are the royal arms, together with those of Berkeley, Ferrers, and Quincey; those of the latter being gules, with six mascles, or—3, 2, 1; those of Ferrers being vaire, or and gules, from which circumstance the tomb is supposed to be that of the 2nd Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who was buried in this church 1321, and his two wives, who were of the Ferrers and Quincey families. Mr. Pryce, in his history of this cathedral, p. 18, says, "that the 2nd Thomas, Lord Berkeley, married Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers, jun., Earl of Ferrers and Derby, by Margaret, his second wife, daughter and coheiress of Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester," Thus accounting for the arms on this tomb.

Newton Chapel.

THE Newton Chapel stands at the west end of the south aisle, and is so called from its being the burial place of several of the Newtons of Barr's Court. The generally received opinion is, that it was built about the end of the 14th century. Barrett, in his History, p. 256, attributes it to the 6th Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who died at Calais, 1523. Mr. Pryce refers its erection to a much earlier period, namely, to the early part of the reign of the 2nd Richard, and this I consider the correct date. In the hollow between the large mouldings of the eastern pier, near the base, in this chapel, is a curious piece of sculpture, evidently meant to represent a toad. How any one could have wasted both time and materials on anything so hideous certainly appears strange. Rudder, in his History of Gloucestershire, gives the following account of Barr's Court, which, though now a ruin, must formerly have been of much splendour and extent. "Barr's Court is a fine seat in the forest of Kingswood,

formerly, together with the manor, in the possession of of the Blount family. Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Simon Blount, was married to John Barr, and left Joan, his only daughter and heiress, married to Sir Thomas Newton, who, in her right, became seized of the manors of Bitton, Oldland, East and West Hannam, Upton, and of Barr's Court, which took its name from Sir John Barr. The family of the Newtons is derived from Howel ap Grono, Lord of Newton in Rouse."

The Tower.

Built { 1428 / 1481 } Abbots { Newbury / Hunt }

THE Tower, which is in the perpendicular style, next claims our attention. Walter Newbury, who was 19th Abbot, and elected 1428, is considered to have commenced this part of the building, and Abbot Hunt, his successor, to have finished it. In the loft are four bells, each with an inscription, the largest having, round the top, "Ecclesia Cathedralis Bristoll Domum Domini," and the date, 1670, and also, "Congregate cerum* solenne in Domum Domini." The second sized having "Clara vocor et clarior ero." The third having the initials of Abbot Newland; also his arms and "Sancta Margaretta ora pro nobis." The smallest, the initials and arms of Newland, and "Sancte Clemens, ora pro nobis."

* This word is not quite clear.

Southern Transept.

Finished { 1463 / 1481 } Abbot Hunt.

ABBOT Hunt has the credit of having completed the upper part of this transept, which is in the perpendicular style. It is supposed to have been raised on the walls of the old Norman church.

The southern and western windows in this transept (which have recently been renewed,) are in the same style as the original ones, namely, decorated. The stained glass, which was in the western window, has been cleansed and replaced in the modern one; amongst which is the white rose, the emblem of the House of York.

Northern Transept.

Built $\left\{\begin{matrix}1481\\1515\end{matrix}\right\}$ Abbot Newland.

JOHN Newland (Nailheart,) succeeded Abbot Hunt,* and, during the time he governed the church, the Northern Transept is supposed to have been commenced and finished. The bosses on the intersections of the groining in this transept are very peculiar—representing the various emblems of the Crucifixion and the Trinity.

* Since the printing of the two previous sheets I have discovered Hunt's arms, which were azure, a saltire or, in a shield placed obscurely on the north side of the altar screen. The arms at the foot of this page are those of Newland.

The Archway. Upper Part.

Built { 1480 / 1520 } Abbots { Newland / Elyott }

THE superstructure over the gateway, between the Upper and Lower College-greens, is attributable to Abbots Newland and Elyott, who governed the monastery, between the years 1480 and 1520—the niches on it being in the style of architecture prevalent during that period, namely, perpendicular. It seems almost needless to remark that the present windows in the building are modern, the original one being a large bay window, commencing at the crown of the archway, and reaching to the top of the building. A drawing of this archway, as it formerly existed, is to be found in Barrett's History, p. 287, and in Seyer's History, vol. ii., p. 214.

On the north side of the building, between two statues, are the arms of Edward the Confessor, which were azure, a cross patonce between five martlets or,

and those of De Clare before emblazoned, but they are much defaced. From this we may presume the statues were intended to represent those persons. Between these shields are the arms of France and England surmounted by a crown. Beneath one of the lower statues are the arms of England, which would lead us to believe the figure was intended for Henry II., and under the other, the arms of the Berkeleys, from which we may presume Robert Fitzharding was intended to be represented. On a fascia, below the figures, is a row of four roses, and a larger one for the centre surmounted with a crown. On one side are the arms of Poyntz (quartering those of Acton, Clanbow, and Fitz-Nicholas) which were Barry of eight, or and gules; for Acton in the second quarter, per fess indented, argent and azure; for Clanbow in the third quarter, Paly of six, or and azure, on a fess gules, three mullets of five points of the first; and, for FitzNicholas, in the fourth quarter, gules and or, over all a bend argent. The family of Poyntz inherited the manor of Acton, by the failure of heirs male of the Actons. Sir John Poyntz intermarried with the Clanbows of Somersetshire about 1345, and the family of FitzNicholas, of Ticknam, descended from the Berkeleys, became connected with that of Poyntz by the marriage of Robert, son of Sir John, with Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas FitzNicholas. On the other side are the arms of the

Berkeleys. A rose is also on each spandril of the arch. On the south side above are two statues very much defaced. Who they were intended to represent I am uncertain; but, as the arms of Cobham of Sterborow, emblazoned p. 24, and those of the Berkeleys without the crosses pattée,* are between them, we may not be far wrong in attributing the figures to some members of those families. Below are statues supposed to represent Abbots Newland, who was called Nailheart, probably from his arms, (which were blazoned at p. 10, and which are beneath the niche;) and Abbott Elyott, whose arms, which were argent, on a chief gules, two mullets of six points pierced, of the first, are beneath the other niche, on the fascia are four roses; in the centre, between the arms of the Berkeleys, are the royal arms; and a rose also occupies each spandril of this side of the arch.

* At page 23 I have mentioned a coat of arms—gules, a chevron or, as unknown. Through the kindness of the Rev. Precentor Caley, I have lately seen several coats of arms formerly in the possession of Dean Beeke, most of which appear in the cathedral. Amongst them I find one, gules, a chevron argent, which induces me to think, that the arms to which I refer, were those of the Berkeleys, and that the chevron must, at some period, have been repaired with one of a wrong tincture.

Doorway into the Elder Lady Chapel.

Opened { 1526 / 1530 } Abbot John Somerset.

JOHN Somerset, who succeeded Elyott in 1526, made the doorway from College-green into the Elder Lady Chapel. On the spandrils of the arch of this door, to the east, are the arms of the Berkeleys; at the centre are some arms much disfigured, but they appear to resemble those of Abbot Newland; to the west are those of the monastery, impaled with those of Somerset—sable, three ducal crowns in pale or, for the monastery; azure, a saltire argent between, in chief a portcullis or, nailed of the first, with chains pendant thereto of the third, in each flank and in base a fleur de lis of gold, for Somerset. I may here remark, that the arms of the see of Bristol are the same as those used by the monastery.

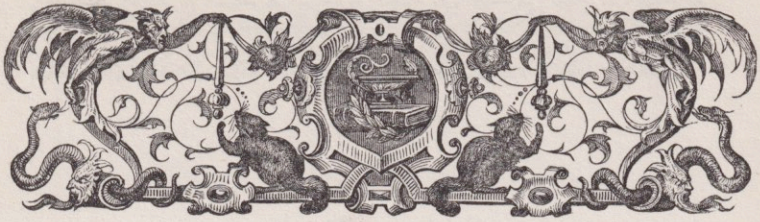
Altar Screen. Upper Part.

Erected { 1530 / 1536 } Abbot William Burton.

THE initials of William Burton, who succeeded Elyott, and was Abbot from 1530 to 1536 are on the upper part of the altar screen, from which circumstance it is considered to have been erected by him. His rebus, which was a bur sprouting from a tun, is also on the upper part of the screen. This term (rebus,) is not generally understood to include canting arms, though they answer to this definition, but only certain arbitrary devices alluding to the names of the bearers, anciently assumed by persons who were not privileged to bear arms, as well as by those who were, especially by ecclesiastics. The arms of the Berkeleys and Abbott Elyott are also on this part of the screen.

REBUS OF ABBOT BURTON.

SPANDRIL IN S. WALL OF ELDER LADY CHAPEL.



Dissolution of the Monastery.

1539. Abbot Morgan Gwilliam ap Gwilliam.

THE Monastery was dissolved Dec. 9, 1539, Morgan Gwilliam ap Gwilliam being the last abbot; he died 1552. As this house was one of the great abbeys it came to the crown by virtue of the stat. 31 Hen. VIII. And we learn some little provision was made for the monks then turned out. From an entry in the Book of Pensions, bearing date 9th Dec., 31 Hen. VIII., 1539, we find that to the late Abbot Morgan was granted the mansion place of Lee, (Abbott's Leigh,) with the garden, orchard, and dove house there, and several other privileges belonging thereto, and to the monks certain other pensions of money.—*Barrett*, pp. 269, 270.

Cloisters. Refectory.

THE remaining parts of the monastery are two sides of the cloisters, and a house now the residence of the Rev. Canon Bankes, which was formerly used by the monks as their Refectory. In the Cloister-yard are also two doorways and a canopy of a niche, which may be worth the observation of the visiter. The doorway (which now leads into the Collegiate School,) is a good specimen of the early English style; the cusping is quite perfect, but the capitals of the shafts which support the mouldings are much decayed, so that it is almost impossible to decipher the foliage.

Nave and Aisles.

THAT this cathedral once had a Nave and Aisles there can be little doubt—the western wall of the building clearly shewing this. Britton, in his history of this cathedral, p. 51, says: "Although it is not easy to explain when, and on what account, the nave and aisles were demolished, we may presume it was anterior to the dissolution, and that their erection was among the works in progress by Newland, Elyott, and Hunt." Barrett, page 289 of his History, relates, "There is a tradition extant that the west part was demolished to the tower in the great confusion during the reign of Hen. VIII., and the materials sold and disposed of, before the king had determined to convert it into a cathedral and a bishop's see." As there is no record of this fact, others have thought it never was finished. The builders of churches are said first to establish the whole plan of their building, then begin at the altar or east part, using that for the religious service, till by degrees they could complete the whole. By

others the destruction of these parts of the church is attributed to Oliver Cromwell from a battery on Brandon-hill, during the siege of Bristol in the Civil Wars; but Mr. Pryce, in his excellent little work on the cathedral, p. 44, appears to me, unanswerably to set this opinion at rest, where he remarks, "First, that Brandon-hill Battery was not in the possession of the forces of Cromwell, and, secondly, that the Abbey Gateway, the Old Refectory, and other buildings still stand *uninjured* between the destroyer and the thing destroyed." It must, I fear, remain matter of doubt how and why those parts of the church were destroyed.

First Bishop.

ON the dissolution of the monastery, Paul Bush, a native of Somersetshire, and a member of the University of Oxford, was consecrated first bishop on the 25th of June, 1542. "Bush, anno 4 Edw. VI., granted to that king the manor of Leigh-cum-Membris, by deed made 25th May, 1550, in which the dean and chapter joined Sept. 21st following, and two days after, Sept. 23rd, the king granted the reversion of it, after the death of Bush, to Sir George Norton and his heirs for ever."—*Barrett*, p. 315. During the bishopric of Bush, the stalls which are now in the choir, and were originally built by Abbot Elyott, were removed from the antechoir, and placed in their present situation. On one of the misereres, on the south side of the choir, will be found some curious carving, it represents a brace of foxes in a pulpit addressing a flock of geese; some wag has removed the heads from these birds, I presume on the supposition that, though they once, by their watchfulness,

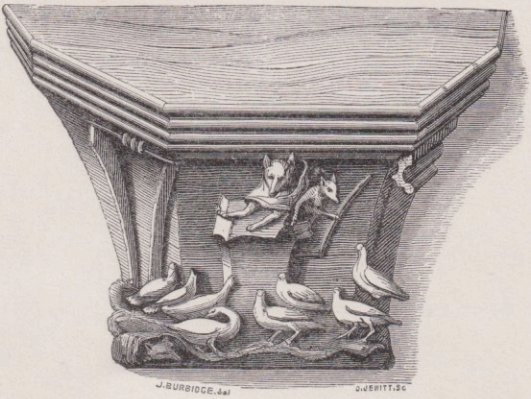
saved the Capitol, they must now have lost their heads, (and ought to have been thus represented,) for coming so near such crafty orators. In a corner is another fox peeping out from his lurking place, evidently on the watch for a goose that appears to pay more attention to sleep than the discourse. Another on the north side, represents a tilting match between an old woman on a turkey-cock and an old man (remarkably well placed in his saddle,) mounted on a good fat sow, both combatants being armed with brooms. Judging from the spirit displayed by each the result of the conflict appears doubtful. The old lady possesses an advantage—having, in reserve, a second broom ready for all emergencies.

> " O 'tis a glorious sight to see
> " The charge of antient chivalry."

On the throne, which was erected by Bush, (and under the canopy of which the unfortunate Charles I. and his two sons sat, on their attending the service of the cathedral on Sunday, the 6th of August, 1643,) are his arms, which were argent, on a fess gules, between three boars passant sable, a rose between two eagles displayed or.

Bush, having incurred the displeasure of Queen Mary, by marrying, resigned his bishoprick, and, retiring to Winterbourne, near Bristol, there died.

During the bishoprick of Bush, in 1553, Archbishop Cranmer preached in the Cathedral.



MISERERE. STALLS. S. SIDE.

MISERERE. STALLS. N. SIDE.

The Organ Screen

APPEARS to have been erected soon after the consecration of Bush; it is very richly ornamented;—the arms of Henry VIII. being on the left of the doorway, and those of his son, Prince Edward, on the right; the arms also of the Berkeleys, of the city of Bristol, of Bishop Mansel, which were sable, a chevron or, between three mullets of the last, impaled with those of the see, and also the arms of Gilbert Ironside, who was bishop in 1660, which were quarterly azure and gules, a cross fleury or, also impaled with those of the see, together with a royal crown and cipher, C.R., and a date 1629, (which, I learn, was the period when the present organ was erected,) are on the screen. Immediately over the doorway on the inside, is an old painting, representing the Day of Judgment. From its situation it is difficult to be seen, but, by closing the doors and darkening the windows in them, a very distinct view may be obtained. By whom painted, or how it reached its present position I cannot obtain any information. The initials, T. W.,

which are on this screen, and appear often about the cathedral, are those of Thomas Wright, who was receiver-general for the chapter, 1541. Wherever these initials appear, we find also near them a monogram, which, on a close examination will give the initial letter of Wright's Christian name, and all the letters of his surname. At the foot of the page are illustrations of these. The arms of Bishop Wright also appear on the organ screen. They were party per pale, or and argent, on a chevron azure three bezants, between as many boars' heads couped, proper. They are, likewise, impaled with those of the see.

The Stone Pulpit in the Antechoir.

THIS Pulpit, which has an inscription round it from Acts iv. 12, and also under the desk, I.H.S. between the words Alpha and Omega, was presented to the cathedral in 1625 by Robert Wright, who was bishop of the diocese from 1622 until his translation to Lichfield in 1632. He died 1642, and was buried at Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford. Formerly the sermons were preached from this pulpit—the congregation, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, leaving the choir and ranging themselves on benches about this pulpit; but, in 1821, this inconvenient plan was put an end to; a moveable pulpit was placed in the choir, but, ultimately, the present pulpit was erected on the spot where the stall of the Archdeacon of Dorset stood; the stall now occupied by the canon in residence being appropriated to the archdeacon. On each side of this stall, in shields, are the initials E. C., being those of the great philanthropist,

Edward Colston, and immediately above are his arms, which were argent, between two dolphins haurient respecting each other, an anchor, all proper. We learn from Garrard's Life and Times of Colston, p. 451, that this stall was appropriated to Colston's use by the dean and chapter—the cathedral being his favourite place of worship, which he daily attended.

The West Window

WAS erected 1710; it is very poor and meagre, and I hope will soon be replaced by one more fitting to the position it occupies. There are two shield of arms in this window. The one northward, containing the arms of John Robinson, (rather imperfect,) who was bishop of Bristol 1710, and translated to London 1713, impaled with those of London; they are gules, two swords in saltire argent, hilts and pommels or, for the see, with or, on a chevron vert, between three stags trippant, attired, proper, three cinquefoils of the first, for Robinson. Those on the south are also imperfect; what remain are the arms of Robinson, and it is most probable that the part of the shield which is now filled in with plain glass, contained the arms of the see of Bristol. Beneath each is a Runic inscription.

Enameled Windows. Northern and Southern Aisles.

ELL Gwynne is said to have presented these windows, but this rests on tradition only, and I fear is uncertain. However, though we may be left in doubt as to the donor, I think we may be enabled to fix a date to them.

The arms of Glemham, which were or, a chevron gules between three torteaux, appear in the east window of the southern aisle thrice; first, impaled with those of Wentworth, sable, a chevron between three leopards' heads or; secondly, with those of Bacon, azure, three boars passant in pale or; and, lastly, with those of Brandon, barry of eight, argent and gules, over all a lion rampant or, ducally crowned of the first and second; over each shield, also, is the crest of the Glemhams—a falcon volant beaked and legged or.

In the sister window of the northern aisle, only one shield, unfortunately, remains perfect; this has six quarterings, and contains the arms of Glemham, (having the crescent on the chevron as a mark of cadency,) Bacon, Brandon, Artingham, sable a bend argent,

Baynard, sable, a fess between two chevronels or, and a coat azure, a fret or. In a shield very much defaced on the right, are the remains of the arms of Glemham, impaled with those of Parker, argent, a lion passant gules, between two bars sable, charged with three bezants two and one, in chief three bucks' heads caboshed of the third. The only parts of this last coat which now remain perfect, are the three heads and portions of one bezant and bar.* From the arms of the Glemhams and the various families with whom they were connected by marriage and blood, appearing in these windows, I am led to conclude that they were presented to the church between 1661 and 1667, when Henry Glemham, D.D., was dean of Bristol.† Should I, however, be thought too hasty in this conclusion, I refer my readers to Rickman's work on architecture, as an authority, in which he mentions arms as affording fair presumption of dates.

The upper part of the centre light, in the northern aisle, represents the Resurrection of Our Saviour from the Tomb; below, the Delivery of Jonah from the

* The Glemham crest also appears twice in this window.

† Dean Glemham, (who was afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, died in January, 1669, and was buried at Little Glemham, Suffolk,) was second son of Sir Henry Glemham, knt., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Sackville, knt., Earl of Dorset, and younger brother of Sir Thomas Glemham, knt., governor of Oxford, 1645, a celebrated commander of the royal forces during the reign of Charles I.

Whale; on the right, above, The Ascension; below, Elijah being taken up into Heaven; on the left, above, Our Saviour's Agony in the Garden; below, Abraham about to Offer up his Son. The head which now occupies the upper part of the centre light appears to be an addition since the erection of the window, as it is out of proportion to the rest of the subject, and also seems to be the head of a female—probably that of the Virgin. Beneath this window are the remains of an altar, which was discovered by the late sub-sacrist, Mr. Phillips, on pulling down the wall to make room for the Codrington Monument, which originally was in the chancel, near the tomb of Abbot Morgan.

In the centre compartment of the window, in the southern aisle, we see, above, Our Saviour Purging the Temple of the Money Changers; below, Jacob's Dream; on the right, above, the Paying Tribute; below, Melchizedeck and Abraham; on the left, above, ————— ————; below, the Sacrifice of Gideon. Barrett and other writers on the cathedral mention these windows, but without giving us any certain information respecting them.

Beneath this window I should recommend the visiter to pause, and look westward; he may then be enabled to picture to himself how beautiful and magnificent the cathedral would become, if the nave and aisles were again added to it.

" Go stand beneath some minster tall,
" Stretching its aisles majestical;
" In branchings of embowering length,
" And avenues of pillar'd strength,
" 'Mid arch and pile aloft arrayed,
" And clustering reach of vaulted shade,
" Dwarf'd to a speck man there doth stand,
" 'Mid the colossal mountain band"

The Cathedral, p. 142.

I have been informed that the probable expense of restoring the nave and aisles to the cathedral, in a manner so that all might harmonize, would be about £20,000.

Bishop's Palace.

ALL that remains to us of the former residence of the bishops, is a ruin on the south side of the cathedral. It is said to have contained many large and ornamental apartments, and a small chapel 15 feet by 11, wainscoated with cedar. Butler, who was bishop from 1737 to 1752 expended large sums on it. Barrett, in his History, p. 285, relates the following story. "In 1744, during the repairs of the palace a parcel of plate fell through the floor in the corner of one of the rooms, which, by this accident, was found to be decayed, and occasioned the floor being taken up, when, to the surprise of the workmen, a room appeared underneath, in which were found a great many human bones and instruments of iron, it was supposed to punish the refractory and criminals. At the same time was discovered a private passage to this dungeon, originally constructed with the edifice, being an arched way quite large enough for one person to pass in at a time, made in the thickness of the

wall, one end terminated in the dungeon, and the other in an apartment of the house, which, by all appearance, had been used as a court, but both entrances of this mural passage were walled up and so concealed that no one could suspect it to be any other than one solid thick wall." This palace was destroyed by the mob, during the riots of October, 1831. The present palace of the bishop is at Stapleton, a village about two miles N.E. of Bristol.

The Deanery

IS at the south-west end of the College-green. The front facing to the south is actually part of the old monastic building, there being still some very curious allegorical fresco paintings in an upper room, which was used as a dormitory. Great repairs and alterations were made in the whole of the fabric by Deans Creswick and Warburton.

The following Royal Persons have been Received within the walls of this Cathedral.

ANNO 1281. Edward I., when he spent Christmas in Bristol, and again in 1284, when he bestowed many valuable gifts on the church.

1474. Edward IV.

1486. Henry VII.

1574. Queen Elizabeth attended the cathedral during her visit to Bristol.

1613. Queen Anne of Denmark.

1643. In August, Charles I. and his two sons, Prince Charles and the Duke of York.

The Establishment of the Abbey of St. Augustine.

THE Abbey of St. Augustine, being one of the great abbeys, consisted of abbot, prior, subprior, and fourteen friars, professing the rule of St. Augustine, and the order of St. Victor. This certainly appears to us a small number for so extensive a range of buildings possessing so beautiful a church, but, after a careful search through the various works which have been written on this monastery, I cannot gain any information which would lead me to suppose that their numbers were ever increased.

See of Bristol.

ON the creation of the see of Bristol by Henry VIII., the appointments were a dean, six canons, six minor canons, (whereof one should be sacrist, another deacon, another sub-deacon,) six lay clerks, one master of the choristers, six choristers, two masters to instruct the children in grammar, (whereof one should be the head-master, the other the under-master,) four poor people, eligible among other things, from their being "maimed in the wars," two under-sacrists, two doorkeepers, (who were also vergers,) one butler, one cook, and one under cook.

The present establishment, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1840,* which, with certain modifications, carries out the recommendations of the ecclesiastical commissioners as to cathedral and collegiate churches, consists of a dean, four canons, a precentor, who is also sacrist, two minor canons, one master of the grammar school, an organist, eight lay clerks, one sub-sacrist, one verger, eight choristers, and four poor men.

* 3 & 4 Vic. c. 113.

THE following poetic description of the cathedral and its quire, appears in a work published 1712 by William Goldwin, M.A., late a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and master of the Grammar School, Bristol, and perhaps may not be considered out of place here :—

Above the confines of the prelate's seat,
An old cathedral, venerably great,
From rising ground a bulky building rears,
And prints of time in rugged aspect bears.
Injurious time ! thy keenest rage employ,
And gnaw with envy what you can't destroy ;
Whilst inward worship shews a cleanly face,
And true devotion adds a second grace,
Omnipotent Eternity protects the place.

Here double organ, set with tuneful keys,
Thro' speaking tubes melodious anthem plays ;
Whilst choral voices from harmonious throats,
True consort make with corresponding notes.
If airy trebles elevate the soul,
The mellow base the rising joys controul ;
In middle vein the soothing tenor runs,
And two extremes, like moderator, shuns.
Meanwhile the vaulted canopy rebounds
The vocal airs and instrumental sounds ;
A sweet resemblance of the saints above,
Whose hallelujahs echo peace and love.

The following Analysis gives the Periods at which the Various Parts of the Cathedral were Finished.

THE Chapter Room and Vestibule. Commenced 1142; finished about 1148.

Archway in Upper College-green. 1142; finished about 1148.

Archway in Lower College-green. 1142; finished about 1148.

The Elder Lady Chapel. 1216; finished about 1234.

Rebuilding of the Church by Knowle. 1306; finished about 1363.

Choir, Antechoir, Aisles, Chancel, Vestry, and Vestibule. 1306; finished about 1363.

Altar Screen—lower part. Between the same periods.

Chapel of the Virgin. Between the same periods.

Newton Chapel. About 1377.

The Tower. Between 1428 and 1481.

South Transept—upper part. Between 1463 and 1481.

North Transept. Between 1481 and 1515.

Upper Part of the Archway in Upper College-green. Between 1480 and 1520.

Doorway opened by Somerset into the Elder Lady Chapel. Between 1526 and 1530.

Altar Screen—upper part. Between 1530 and 1536.

Monastery Dissolved. 1539.

Episcopal Establishment Founded. 1542.

The following is the Measurement of the Various Parts of the Cathedral.

	Length. Ft.	In.	Width. Ft.	In.	Height Ft.
THE entire Building	174	0	——		56
Chancel	42	0	34	0	56
Choir	58	0	34	0	56
Aisles	58	0	17	0	56
Choir and Aisles	——		68	0	56
Transept	——		102	0	56
Elder Lady Chapel	52	0	19	0	—
Chapel of the Virgin	17	8	20	0	—
Newton Chapel	23	4	18	0	—
Chapter Room	42	6	25	9	30
Tower	——		——		127
Cloisters	103	6	9	5	—

List of Abbots of the Monastery of St. Augustine.

NAME.	APP.	KING'S REIGN.
RICHARD	1148	Stephen
John	1186	Henry II.
Joseph	1215	John.
David	1216	Henry III.
William de Bramstone	1250	———
William Long	1254	———
Richard de Malmesbury	1264	———
John de Marina	1276	Edward I.
Hugh de Dodington	1285	———
James Barry	1294	———
Edmund de Knoll	1306	———
John Snow	1332	Edward III.
Ralph Ash	1341	———
William Cook	1353	———
Henry Shellingford	1365	———
John Cerny	1388	Richard II.
John Daubery	1393	———
Walter Newbery *(expelled)*	1428	Henry VI.
Thomas Sutton *(usurped)*	——	———
Walter Newbery *(restored)*	——	———
William Hunt	1463	Edward IV
John Newland	1481	———

NAME.	APP.	KING'S REIGN.
Robert Elyott*	1515	Henry VIII.
John Somerset	1526	———
William Burton	1530	———
William Morgan	1536	———

* On the Roll, in the Chapter Room, this abbot's name is omitted. I have, nevertheless, inserted him, as there can be no doubt he was over the monastery.

List of Bishops of Bristol Cathedral.

NAME.	CONSECRATED.	KINGS' REIGN.
PAUL BUSH	June 25, 1542	Henry VIII.
John Holyman ...	Nov. 7, 1554	Ph. and Mary
Richard Cheney	April 29, 1562	Elizabeth
John Bullingham	——— 1581	———
Richard Fletcher	Jan. 3, 1589	———
John Thornborough	Aug. 23, 1603	James I.
Nicholas Felton.....	Mar. 4, 1616	———
Rowl. Searchfield	Mar. 18, 1618	———
Robert Wright	Jan. 18, 1622	———
George Cook	Nov. 28, 1632	Charles I.
Robert Skinner.....	July 26, 1636	———
Thomas Westfield	Jan. 28, 1641	———
Thomas Howel	July —, 1644	———
Gilbert Ironside	Dec. 1, 1660	Charles II.
Guy Carleton.....	Dec. 20, 1671	———
William Gulston	Jan. 16, 1678	———
John Lake*	Aug. 16, 1684	James II.
Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart.*	Nov. 8, 1685	———
Gilbert Ironside	Oct. 30, 1689	Wm. & Mary
John Hall	Aug. 30, 1691	———
John Robinson	Oct. 30, 1710	Anne
George Smallridge.....	April 4, 1714	———

* These bishops were two of the seven committed to the Tower for having subscribed a petition to the king, expressing their determination not to circulate through their dioceses his Majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience.

NAME.	CONSECRATED.	KING'S REIGN.
Hugh Bolter	Jan. 4, 1719	George I.
William Bradshaw	Nov. —, 1724	———
Charles Cecil	April 19, 1733	George II.
Thomas Secker	May 14, 1735	———
Thomas Gooch	June 21, 1737	———
Joseph Butler	Jan. 6, 1738	———
John Conybeare	Jan. 14, 1750	———
John Hume	July 23, 1756	———
Philip Yonge	August 4, 1758	———
Thomas Newton	Dec. 8, 1761	George III.
Lewis Bagot	March 4, 1782	———
Christopher Wilson	June 21, 1783	———
Spencer Madan	May 12, 1792	———
Henry Reginald Courtenay	April 12, 1794	———
Fol. Her. Wal. Cornwall	April 20, 1797	———
George Pelham	Feb. 16, 1803	———
John Luxmore	Aug. 21, 1807	———
William Lort Mansel	Sept. 3, 1808	———
John Kaye	July 17, 1820	George IV.
Robert Gray	May 28, 1827	———
Joseph Allen	Dec. 19, 1834	William IV.

1836. **Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol United.**

James Henry Monk	——	1836 William IV.

List of Deans of Bristol Cathedral.

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
WILLIAM SNOW, S.T.P.	June 4, 1542	Hen. VIII.
John Whiteheare, S.T.B.	Oct. 1, 1551	Edw. VI.
George Carew, S.T.P....	Nov. 5, 1552	——
ThomasRaynolds,S.T.P.	— 1553	Mary.
Henry Jolliffe, S.T.B	Aug. 20, 1554	Ph. & Mary
George Carew *(restored)*...	Nov. 10, 1559	Elizabeth
John Sprint, S.T.P.	March 1. 1579	——
Anthony Watson, S.T.B.....	July 22, 1590	——
Simon Robson, S.T.P.	Mar. 29, 1598	——
Edward Chetwind, S.T.P.	June 16, 1617	James I.
Matthew Nichols, LL.D.....	June 22, 1639	Charles I.
Henry Glemham, S.T.P.....	July 28, 1660	Charles II.
Richard Towgood, S.T.B.	May 1, 1667	——
Samuel Crossman, S.T.B.	May 1, 1683	——
Richard Thomson, S.T.P.	May 25, 1684	James II.
William Levet, S.T.P.	Jan. 10, 1685	——
George Roysey, S.T.P.	Mar. 10, 1693	Wm.&Mary
Robert Boothe, S.T.B.	June 20, 1708	Anne
Samuel Creswick, S.T.P.....	Sept. 8, 1730	George II.
Thomas Chamberlayne, S.T.P.	Dec. 24, 1739	——
William Warburton, S.T.P.	Oct. 23, 1757	——
Samuel Squire, S.T.P.....	June 21, 1760	——
Francis Ayscough, S.T.P.	June 5, 1761	George III.

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
Cutts Barton, S.T.P.	Oct. 19, 1763	George III.
John Hallam, S.T.P.	Feb. 22, 1781	——
Charles Peter Layard, S.T.P.	Feb. 22, 1800	——
Bowyer Edward Sparke, S.T.P.	May 28, 1803	——
John Parsons, S.T.P.	Feb. 7, 1810	——
Henry Beeke, S.T.P.	Jan. 1, 1814	——
Thomas Musgrave, S.T.P.	May 13, 1837	William IV
John Lamb, D.D.	Oct. 21, 1837	Victoria
Gilbert Elliott, D.D.	May 25, 1850	——

List of Canons of Bristol Cathedral.

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
JOHN GOUGH, S.T.P.	June 4, 1542	Hen. VIII.
Robert Edgworth, S.T.P.	June 4, 1542	——
Henry Morgan, LL.B.	June 4, 1542	——
Roger Hughes, LL B.	June 4, 1542	——
Richard Brown, LL.B.	June 4, 1542	——
George Dogeon, S.T.P.	June 4, 1542	——
John Barloo.....	June 4, 1542	——
John Cotterel, LL.D.....	Dec. 31, 1545	——
John Williams	Dec. 31, 1545	——
Thomas Sylke, A.M.	June 4, 1546	——
John Rixman		Edw. VI.
Richard Hughes		——
Thomas Bayley, S.T.P.	Jan. 23, 1552	——
Christopher Pacie		Ph. & Mary
Arthur Saul.....		Elizabeth
John Bridgewater		——
David Harris		——
John Saunders, A.M.		——
Robert Temple		——
Charles Langford		——
Edward Green, A.M.		——
Richard Hackluyt, A.M.....	— 1586	——
Thomas Thackham, A.M.	Sept. 11, 1590	——
William Buckle	Sept. 14, 1592	——

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
John Dixe, S.T.B.	May 24, 1596	Elizabeth
Robert Gulliford	Sept. 16, 1596	——
William Hill, S.T.B.	Feb. 26, 1606	James I.
Samuel Davies, A.M.	May 7, 1611	——
Thomas Bisse, A.M.	Feb. 19, 1612	——
John Wilkinson, A.M.	Feb. 19, 1613	——
Christopher Green, S.T.B.	Dec. 4, 1616	——
Robert Markes, A M.	Sept. 13, 1619	——
William Yeomans, A.M	Dec. 26, 1622	——
William Norris, A.M.	Nov. 12, 1627	Charles I.
George Cuthbert, A.M.	Oct. 22, 1629	——
Thomas Tucker, S.T.B.	Nov. 23, 1632	——
John Weeks, S.T.B.	March 3, 1633	——
George Williamson, S.T.B.	August 7, 1643	——
John Dashfield, S.T.B.	July 16, 1660	Charles II.
Richard Towgood, S.T.B.	Aug. 25, 1660	——
Richard Standfast, A.M.	Aug. 25, 1660	——
William Kemp	Oct. 23, 1660	——
Samuel Wood		——
Theophilus Quintin, A.M.	Nov. 9, 1665	——
Samuel Crossman, S.T.B.	Dec. 11, 1667	——
John Chetwynd, A.M.	Dec. 11, 1667	——
Thomas Horn, A.M.	— 1669	——
Richard Thomson, A.M.	June 17, 1683	——
Stephen Crespion, A.M.	August 3, 1683	——
Walter Hart, A.M.	Sept. 13, 1684	James II.
John Ramsthorp, A.M.	Sept. 30, 1684	——
Richard Towgood, A.M.	July 30, 1685	——
Nathaniel Lyes, A.M.	Mar. 25, 1690	Wm.&Mary
Thomas Cary, A.M.	May 20, 1693	——
Charles Livesay, A.M.	Mar. 10, 1693	——
Richard Smith, A.M.	May 7, 1697	——
James Harcourt, S.T.B.	Nov. 24, 1711	Anne

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
Hugh Waterman, A.M.	Dec. 17, 1711	Anne.
John Baron, S.T.P.	Nov. 24, 1713	——
Joseph Casberd, A.M.	June 2, 1717	George I.
Henry Head, A M.	March 2, 1721	——
John Sutton, A.M.	July 22, 1723	——
John King, S.T.P.	June 12, 1728	George II.
John Billingsley, A.M	Sept. 20, 1737	——
Henry Waterland, A.M.	April 16, 1739	——
John Castleman, A.M.	May 22, 1739	——
Walter Chapman, A.M.	Feb. 15, 1745	——
Richard Monins, A.M.	July 30, 1746	——
John Aylmer, A.M.	Sept. 15, 1750	——
George Henry Rooke, S T.P.	Nov. 23, 1751	——
Nathaniel Foster, S.T.P.	Feb. 1, 1754	——
Horace Hammond, A.M.	June 15, 1754	——
Josiah Tucker, S.T.P.	Oct. 30, 1756	——
Bertie Henley, A.M.	Jan. 7, 1758	——
John Cocks, A.M.	Aug. 22, 1758	——
James Welton, S.T.B.	July 21, 1760	——
Charles Tarrant, S.T.P.	Feb. 9, 1761	George III.
Edward Dicy, A.M.	Jan. 28, 1773	——
William Speke, S.T.B.	Feb. 6, 1776	——
Thomas Powys, A.M.	Mar. 30, 1779	——
Frederick William Blomberg, A.M.	April 17, 1790	——
John Chapman, S.T.P.	Jan. 15, 1791	——
Francis Randolph, A.M.	Dec. 24, 1791	——
Joseph Whateley, B.L.	March 9, 1793	——
Samuel Bulkeley, A.M.	Feb. 8, 1794	——
Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., A.M.	May 6, 1797	——
Thomas William Barlow, A.M.	May 13, 1797	——
Francis Simpson, S.T.B.	May 26, 1809	——
James Griffith, S.T.P.	June 29, 1816	——
Henry John Ridley, A.M.	Nov. 9, 1816	——

NAME.	INSTALLED.	REIGN.
William Bond, A.M.	April 30, 1818	George III.
John Surtees, A.M.*	Sept. 17, 1821	George IV.
Lord William Geo. Henry Somerset.	Sept. 18, 1822	——
Sidney Smith, A.M.	Feb. 9, 1828	——
Samuel Lee, B.D.	Aug. 13, 1831	William IV
Henry Harvey, A.M.*.....	Oct. 22, 1831	——
Edward Bankes, B.C.L.*	Mar. 23, 1832	——
John Jackson, A.M.	April 12, 1852	Victoria

* These three are the present canons,—a vacancy having occurred during the time these sheets were printing, by the elevation of the Rev. Canon Jackson to the see of Lincoln.

Monuments. Northern Transept.

IMMEDIATELY behind the entrance-door from College-green is a neat Gothic monument in memory of Peter Maze, Esq., an eminent merchant of Bristol.

At the foot of the steps leading into the Elder Lady Chapel, under a marble slab, close to the north wall, lies Abbot David; on the slab are a skull and a cross fleury.

On the north wall is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, the *Maria*, of Sterne, who died August 3rd, 1778. On each side of a pedestal bearing an urn, are two figures of white marble, meant to personify Genius and Benevolence.

Immediately above this monument is one by Tyley, erected to the memory of several of the Porter family; amongst them Miss Jane Porter, authoress of *Thaddeus of Warsaw* and *Scottish Chiefs*, who died May, 1830, and her sister Miss Anna Maria Porter, authoress of *Don Sebastian* and *The Hungarian Brothers;* she died June, 1832.

Southern Transept.

IN this transept, near the cloister door, is a beautiful monument, very recently erected, by Tyley, in memory of three children of R. Walwyn, Esq., of Clifton.

Near this monument is one by Bacon, in memory of Catherine, the wife of James Vernon, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. She died June, 1794, aged 19. The female figure on this monument is much admired, and the inscription is considered particularly well expressed.

Formed by Nature to attract Observation and invite Respect;
Lovely in her Person, graceful in her Manners, amiable in her Disposition;
Happy to receive Pleasure, and more happy to impart it;
Every one was conscious of her Merits but herself.
The Disease to which she fell a Victim added Lustre to the Virtues of her Mind;
And the submissive Piety, which prepared her Way to Heaven,
Taught the Duty of Resignation to her afflicted Husband.

Close to this is a monument, in jasper marble, in memory of Judith Alleyne.

Near the angle of the walls in this transept is a monument in memory of Dame Harriet Hesketh, relict of

Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, in the County of Lancaster. She is described in the inscription as "a near Relative and valued Friend of the great moral Poet Cowper." She died January, 1807, aged 72.

In the south wall of this transept is a small mural slab in memory of William Phillips, sub-sacrist of this cathedral. He died April, 1849, aged 79. Phillips will long be remembered for the glorious stand he made, when the mob, during the disgraceful riots of October, 1831, visited this church. He met them at the northern entrance, with a stanchion in his hand, which he had hastily torn from one of the windows, declaring, "the only entrance they should have, was over his dead body." His firmness and courage kept them back, and probably saved the cathedral. For this act the dean and chapter presented Phillips with a silver cup, which, together with the stanchion, gilded and painted, are still in the possession of his family.

Just above, a monument by Chantry, R.A., to the memory of the wife of Gualtherus Kennedy Craufurd, Esq. The medallion heads on the upper part of the monument are considered very fine.

In the east wall of this transept is a monument of Painswick stone by Fripp, Bristol, in memory of Bishop Butler, who was over this diocese in 1738. The inscription is from the pen of Southey.

Sacred to the Memory
of
JOSEPH BUTLER, D.C.L.,
Twelve Years Bishop of this Diocese, and afterwards
Bishop of Durham.
Whose Mortal Part is deposited in the Choir
of this Cathedral.

Others had established the Historical and Prophetical Grounds of
the Christian Religion, and the sure Testimony of its Truth,
Which is found in its perfect Adaptation to the
Heart of Man.
It was reserved for HIM to develope its Analogy to the
Constitution and Course of Nature;
And, laying his strong Foundations in the Depth of that great
Argument, there to construct another and irrefragable Proof;
Thus rendering Philosophy subservient to Faith;
And finding in Outward and Visible Things the Type and
Evidence of those within the Veil.

Born, Anno Domini 1692: Died, 1752.

The arms of Butler, which were argent, between two bendlets engrailed, three covered cups, sable, are on the tomb, impaled with those of the see of Bristol, as well as with those of the see of Durham, to which he was translated from Bristol.

Newton Chapel.

AGAINST the eastern wall of this chapel is a chantry tomb of gray marble, having an opening at the end, wherein the priest chanted masses for the repose of the departed. There were formerly effigies of Sir Richard Newton Cradock, a justice of the Common Pleas, and of his wife; he died 1444. His arms were argent, on a chevron azure, three garbs, or. The statues are supposed to have been destroyed in the Civil Wars. The tomb was repaired by Mrs. Archer, sister to the late Sir Michael Newton, of Barr's Court, 1748.

On a handsome altar tomb in the south wall of this chapel, are effigies of Sir Henry Newton, Knt., and of Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Paston, of Norfolk, Knt., underneath are represented six children.* The following lines appear on the tomb.

* The arms of Newton impaled with those of Paston, which were azure, six fleur de lis, 3, 2, and 1, argent, a chief indented or, are on this tomb.

Gurney, Hampden, Cradock Newton, last
Held on the measure of that antient line
Of barons' blood; full seventy years he past,
And did in peace his sacred soul resign.
His Christ he loved, he loved to feed the poor,
Such love assures a life that dies no more,

Above the other tomb, in this chapel, are two tablets, bearing inscriptions as follows:—

First Tablet.

Here lyeth
The Body of Sir John Newton,
Son of
Sir Theodore Newton, Knt.,
And his Lady, Grace, daughter of
— Stone, Esq.,
Who died without Issue,
1661.

Second Tablet.

He was a Man of great Courage,
and the greatest Loyalty to his
Prince;
An Honour to his Country,
A Credit and noble Ornament to
his Name and Family.

The arms of Newton are, on this tomb, impaled with those of his wife, which were per pale, or, and gules, a black eagle displayed, with two heads.

On the west wall of this chapel is a marble monument by Westmacott, R.A., containing a basso-relievo representation of a female figure supported by an angel, in memory of Elizabeth Charlotte Stanhope, who died 13th June, 1816.

Beneath this monument is a mural slab, particularly neat and plain, in memory of three of the children of the late Dean Lamb.

Against this wall is a beautiful monument by Bailey, in memory of Bishop Gray, who died 28th Sept., 1834. The likeness of the bishop, which is very good, is on a medallion supported by two angels. The following is on the monument:—

In the Burial Ground adjoining to this Cathedral Church lie
the Remains of
ROBERT GRAY, D D.,
Sometime Rector of Bishopwearmouth, lately a Prebendary of
the Cathedral Church of Durham, and Bishop of Bristol,
Who died on the 28th Day of September, in the
Year of our Lord, 1834,
In the 73rd Year of his Age, and 8th of his Consecration.
Distinguished in the early part of his Professional Life by
Learning and Piety, he was afterwards not less remarkable
for an able Discharge of the Duties of the Episcopal Office,
Combining, with diligent attention to ecclesiastical Concerns,
and liberal Support of the Charities of his Diocese,
A zealous Devotion to the general Interests of
the Established Church.
This Monument has been erected to his Memory by the
Clergy and Laity of this City and Neighbourhood,
In Testimony of their Affection for his Person,
Respect for his Principles,
And Admiration of his Firmness and Fortitude.

The following anecdote of the bishop may not be out of place here. During the memorable riots of October, 1831, the bishop was attending the service in this cathedral. The mob having threatened to attack and destroy the church, he was urged by his clergy, by whom he was most highly esteemed, to leave the Cathedral; his reply will be always well remembered, as displaying the fortitude and firmness both of the man and of the Christian. "That he considered death could not overtake him in a fitter place than in the House of his God."

Southern Aisle.

ON a pillar, at the west of this aisle, is a mural tablet, (with a Latin inscription,) in memory of Captain Jacob Elton, of the *Anglesea* man-of-war, who was killed in action with the French, 29th March, 1745.

A mural tablet on the south wall bears verses by Mrs. Hannah More, eulogising the Rev. Samuel Lowe, one of the minor canons of this cathedral, who died 1773.

When *worthless* grandeur fills th' embellish'd urn,
No poignant grief attends the sable bier;
But when *distinguished* excellence we mourn,
Deep is the sorrow, genuine the tear.

Stranger! shouldst thou approach this awful shrine
The merits of the honor'd dead to seek;
The friend, the son, the Christian, the divine
Let those who knew him, those who lov'd him speak.

Oh! let them in some pause of anguish say
What zeal inspir'd, what faith enlarg'd his breast;
How soon th' unfetter'd spirit wing'd its way
From earth to heav'n, from blessing to be blest.

This Monument was erected
By some intimate Friends of the Deceased,
As a Testimony
Of *his* worth and *their* esteem.

On the north wall is a monument in memory of William Gore, Esq., formerly major in the 33rd Regiment, and afterwards lieut.-colonel of the Bristol Volunteers. He died July, 1814, aged 63. On a basement are statues of a grenadier and a light-company soldier, supporting a medallion bust of their colonel. The monument was erected by the officers and soldiers of the colonel's regiment.

A cenotaph in the same aisle, by Chantry, represents a beautifully executed female figure, personifying Resignation. An inscription beneath records the name of Maria Elwyn, wife of William Brame Elwyn. She died 1818.

Next to this monument is one by Baily, in memory of William Brame Elwyn, who died, July, 1841.

A mural slab, at the east end of this aisle, bears a Latin inscription in memory of Dean Boothe, who was installed in 1708, and died 1729.

Immediately beneath the east window is a monument to the memory of Mary Spencer Grossett, who died at Laycock Abbey, Oct. 1820.

In an arch, now walled up, is a tomb of which we have spoken, p. 28. It is supposed to contain the remains of the 2nd Thomas Lord Berkeley, and his two wives.

In the most western arched recess is an effigy which is attributed to the 1st Thomas Lord Berkeley, who

died 1243. The figure, cross-legged, is in armour, over which is a surcoat, having a baldrick round the waist, from which a sword hangs. On the left arm is a shield charged with the arms of the Berkeleys, and at the feet is a lion.

Above this monument is one in memory of Elizabeth Pigott, daughter of Gillery Pigott, Esq., of Windsor, Berks, who died at the Hotwells, Oct. 25th, 1791, aged 31. Her brother, Gillery Pigott, erected and dedicated this monument.

In the centre recess is a figure supposed to represent the 2nd Maurice Lord Berkeley, son of the 1st Thomas.

In this aisle, under a diamond-shaped slab, lies—

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN STUART, K.B., K.G., & K.C.,
COUNT OF MAIDA,
Ob. 2 April, 1815.

The Chancel.

ON entering the chancel from the south aisle, two flat stones, near the bishop's throne cover the graves of Bishops Butler and Conybeare. Bishop Bradshaw also lies under a grave-stone, near the throne, and the word "Expergiscar," marks where Bishop Howell is interred; and Gilbert Ironside, a succeding prelate, lies under an adjoining stone. These two last are now covered by the pews on the south side of the chancel.

In the north wall in an arched recess, nearest the altar, is the effigy of the rebuilder of the abbey, Abbot Knowle. He died in June, 1332.

Immediately below is a figure, supposed to be that of the last abbot, Morgan. The dog at his feet is considered a very good piece of carving.

In the south wall, adjoining the altar, is a monument, with a canopy supported by columns, of Sir John Young, Knt., Dame Joan, his wife, and their family. He died 1603, æt. 70. A recumbent figure of a female,

and eight children, in the attitude of prayer, before a desk, are the features of this monument. On the 14th of August, 1573, Queen Elizabeth visited Bristol, staying at the house of Mr. John Young, in St. Augustine's Back, and, on her departure, conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Young. On examining this monument, it cannot fail to strike the observer, that the sedilia have been destroyed to admit it. We can only hope that the dean and chapter will, during their improvements, restore what should never have been removed. Between this tomb and the reredos is the piscina walled up.

Below, in an arched recess, is a figure, which is given to Abbot Newland, Nailheart, whose rebus and initials appear on a shield supported by angels at the feet. Newland was, from his great charities, styled "The Good Abbot."

On the north wall is a black marble tablet, on which are brief inscriptions to Bishop Searchfield, 1619, and Dean Chetwynd, 1617.

At the south end is a long Latin inscription, in memory of Nathaniel Foster, D.D., prebendary of this cathedral, who died 1757, aged 39.

Northern Aisle.

AT the east end is a low altar tomb of Bishop Bush, who died 1558. The head rests on a mitre, and by his right side is a crozier, over each of the pillars is a shield bearing arms. Near the altar, formerly, was a stone inscribed, "Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Edith Bush, otherwise called Ashley, who deceased the 8th Day of Oct., A.D., 1553." Bush lost his bishopric by marrying this lady.

On the east wall, over the remains of an altar, is a monument, with angels, and effigies of a man and woman, both kneeling at a desk; underneath are the figures of seventeen children also kneeling. Amongst the females is a curious effigy representing twins. This monument is in memory of Sir Robert Codrington, who died 1618, Anne his wife, and their issue. It was repaired in 1840 by the late Sir Bethel Codrington, and formerly stood in the chancel, near Abbot Morgan's tomb.

A monument of similar character is on the south wall. On it is a recumbent figure of a man, his left hand resting on a cushion, and in his right a short truncheon. It is in memory of Sir Charles Vaughan, Knt., who died February, 1630. Two tablets are in memory of his wives, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Knollis, and Dorothy, who survived him.

Beneath a gravestone under the south end of the east window, are the remains of Bishop Westfield, who died 1644, and Elizabeth, his wife.

In a recess in the north wall is a monument in memory of Richard Towgood, dean of this church 1667, and Elizabeth his wife.

At the east end is a finely executed monument by Baily, R.A. A female figure kneeling in a devotional posture, on a marble pedestal. It is in memory of Harriet Isabella, wife of John Middleton, Esq., of Clifton, who died May, 1826.

Near this, on an octangular pedestal of grey marble is a remarkably fine bust of Robert Southey, the poet, by the same artist.

A slab on the east wall records the death of Dean Charles Peter Layard, who died 1803.

Also a monument bearing a long Latin inscription in memory of Thomas Costar, formerly M.P. for Bristol. He died 1789.

In this aisle are also monuments in memory of Rebecca, Countess of Erroll, and, John, Lord Colville, and his wife Amey.

On the north wall is a monument by Paine, in memory of William Powell, Esq., the tragedian, who died July, 1769. On it is a figure of an angel holding a medallion likeness of Powell. On the basement are the following lines by George Colman, Esq.

Bristol! to worth and genius ever just,
To thee our *POWELL'S* dear remains we trust.
Soft as the streams thy sacred springs impart
The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart;
That heart which every tender feeling knew,
The soil where pity, love, and friendship grew:
Oh let a faithful friend with grief sincere
Inscribe his tomb, and drop the heartfelt tear,
Here rest his praise, here found his noblest fame!
All else a bubble, or an empty name.

On a marble slab on the south wall is an inscription to the memory of Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Mason, who died 27th March, 1767, æt. 28.

The following incomparable lines by her husband are on the monument:—

Take holy earth all that my soul holds dear,
Take that best gift which heav'n so lately gave.
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care
Her faded form; she bowed to taste the wave
And died. Does youth, does beauty, read the line?
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria; breathe a strain divine:
E'en from the grave thou shalt have power to charm.
Bid them be chaste, be innocent like thee,
Bid them in duties' sphere as meekly move;
And if so fair, from vanity as free;
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love.

Tell them, though 'tis an awful thing to die
('Twas e'en to thee,) yet the dread path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids " the pure in heart behold their God."

On passing the screen, on the north wall of the aisle, is a very neat monument in memory of the three sons of the Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D., prebendary of Glanworth, in the cathedral of Cloyne.

On the extreme western pillar is a monument in memory of Colonel Lord John Thomas Henry Somerset, 7th son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, formerly inspecting field officer of this district. This monument was erected by the civil as well as military friends of the deceased nobleman as a tribute of their esteem and regard.

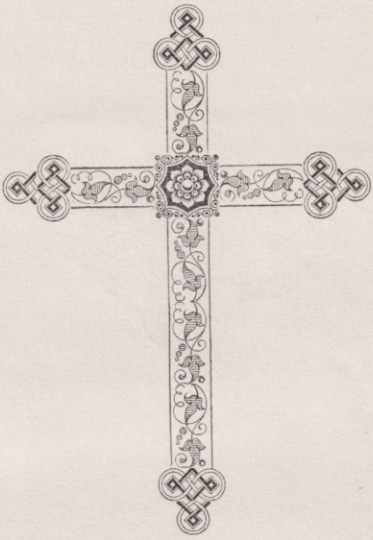
Immediately opposite the last monument is one recently erected to the memory of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord William George Henry Somerset, 6th son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, a canon of this cathedral, who died 14th January, 1851, æt. 67.

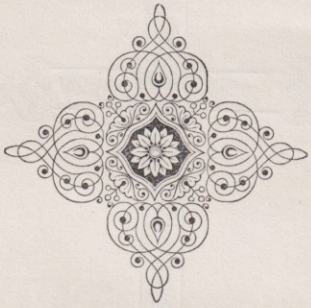
This monument was erected by his six surviving children, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of one of the best of fathers.

The Antechoir.

ON the south-western pillar is a monument (bearing a Latin inscription, and having a figure kneeling,) to the memory of a son of Antony Henderson, Esq., M.P., and Sophia, his wife. And in an arch between the north aisle and the Elder Lady Chapel is the altar tomb of Maurice Lord Berkeley, mentioned, p. 12.

Gloria Soli Deo.





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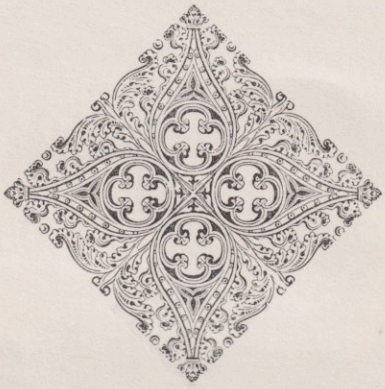

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47	12	*for* "this pulpit" *read* "it."
64	7	*for* "Bramestone" *read* "Bradestone."
—	11	*for* "1285" *read* "1286."
74	11	*for* "Maria" *read* "Eliza."
81	8	*for* "Lowe" *read* "Love."